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*Mayor :*

ALDERMAN G. WALTON, J.P.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1947.

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W. S. HAYDOCK, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



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*Medical Officer of Health.*

## Health Committee.

.....

*Chairman:* Alderman H. T. OGDEN, J.P.

*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor Mrs. E. SMITH.

—

Alderman H. MAKIN, J.P.

„ Mrs. F. WRIGHT.

Councillor R. S. ASHWORTH.

„ F. BROWN.

„ W. BROWN.

„ F. HOLT.

„ R. A. KERNOHAN, M.B., B.Ch.

„ R. LLOYD.

„ L. SCHOFIELD.

THE MAYOR AND DEPUTY-MAYOR (ex-officio).

.....

## Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.

—

Alderman H. T. OGDEN, J.P.

„ Mrs. F. WRIGHT.

Councillor R. A. KERNOHAN, M.B., B.Ch.

„ Mrs. E. SMITH.

Mrs. G. WALTON.

„ H. PICKSTONE.

„ H. MAKIN.

Officers of the Health Department.

*Medical Officer of Health :*

W. STANLEY HAYDOCK, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector :*

GEORGE YATES, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and other Foods

*Additional Sanitary Inspector :*

WILFRED L. MONKS, Cert. S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

*Cleansing Superintendent :*

H. FLETCHER. (Resigned 30/11/47)

*Health Visitors :*

Miss E. MORAN, Cert. Midwife, S.R.N., Health Visitors' Certificate.

Miss E. HALL, Cert. Midwife, S.R.N., Health Visitors' Certificate.

Miss M. WILD, Cert. Midwife, S.R.N., Health Visitors' Certificate.

*Matron, Bealey Maternity Home :*

Miss K. P. ROSS, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife.

*Dental Surgeon, Maternity and Child Welfare :*

W. C. MELLOR, L.D.S.

*Clerk :*

Miss J. ISHERWOOD.

Town Hall, Radcliffe.

July, 1948.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of  
Radcliffe.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the district for the year 1947.

The health of the population generally was satisfactory, and with the exception of the usual biennial outbreak of measles and a number of cases of infantile paralysis—to which I refer later in the report—the incidence of infectious diseases was light.

Housing is still one of our greatest problems, and many houses, partly on account of their age and partly due to the difficulty in achieving repairs, are rapidly reaching such a state that they are a danger to the health of those who have to live in them.

The attendances at the Welfare Centres and Clinics are still satisfactory.

Notwithstanding staffing difficulties the number of admissions to the Bealey Maternity Home are up to the average of recent years.

The doctors practising in the area are all keenly interested in the Health Services of the town, and I am indebted to them for their assistance and their very willing co-operation in all matters pertaining to the health of the Borough.

In submitting this report I take the opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the Council in general, and particularly to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, for their support and encouragement.

I also desire to record my appreciation of the good work done by the members of the staff of the Health Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. HAYDOCK.

Area (in acres) .....	4,915
Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population, 1947 .....	27,370
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1947) according to Rate Book.....	9,051
Rateable value .....	£180,159
Sum represented by a penny rate .....	£725

The infantile mortality rate is the second lowest ever recorded in the Borough, and for the third successive year there have been no maternal deaths.

Deaths from Cancer are still rising. This increase has been going on for some years all over the country, and is not necessarily due to an increased incidence of the disease: it may be accounted for partly by more accurate certification and the greater longevity of the population. Cancer mainly affects those in the later years of life, and as the average age at death is now appreciably greater than it was a short time ago, the percentage of the population in the age group susceptible to malignant disease is also larger.

Our health statistical figures compare favourably with towns which are geographically and climatically more favourably situated, and which have many natural advantages which we do

not enjoy. The damp atmosphere and the constant pollution of the air by smoke and other noxious fumes render life difficult for us all, and especially those subject to rheumatic and chest complaints.

Many more people die in Radcliffe from the effects of the smoke laden atmosphere than die from the main infectious diseases: unfortunately the connection between the cause and the consequences is not as quickly obvious as in certain explosive epidemics of infectious disease or outbreaks of food poisoning, and those who would consider carelessness in regard to the isolation of persons suffering from infectious disease as a serious form of anti-social behaviour often do not seem to be much concerned about their responsibilities for the control of black smoke. I am sure that real co-operation on the part of those mainly responsible for the nuisance could effect a very considerable improvement of the air of our town.

### Vital Statistics.

Live Births.	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate .....	278	270	548
Illegitimate .....	15	11	26
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	293	281	574
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population .. 20.9

Still Births ..... 12                      7                      19

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births ..... 32

Deaths ..... 210                      191                      401

Crude death rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population .. 14.6

Deaths from puerperal causes :—	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal Sepsis .....	Nil	Nil
Other Maternal Causes .....	Nil	Nil



## Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births .....	34
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births .....	36
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births..	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) .....	74
„ Measles (all ages) .....	Nil
„ Whooping Cough (all ages) .....	1
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years) .....	1

## Deaths according to Wards :—

	Males	Females	Total
Ainsworth .....	18	16	34
Black Lane .....	64	58	122
Radcliffe Bridge ..	41	34	75
Radcliffe Hall ....	26	35	61
Stand Lane ....	61	48	109
	210	191	401

## Mean Rates for the past 30 years :—

Mean Rate of 5 years	Per 1000 of Population				Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births	Rate of Death under 1 year to 1000 Births
	Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Tuber- culosis of Res- piratory System	Death Rate from Cancer		
1915 to 1919....	15.2	16.6	0.97	not	4.1	113
1920 to 1924....	17.9	13.4	0.66	available	3.5	94
1925 to 1929....	13.4	13.3	0.56	„	4.9	60
1930 to 1934....	13.2	13.1	0.66	1.53	2.96	51
1935 to 1939....	12.5	13.7	0.42	1.89	4.7	58.7
1940 to 1944....	15.6	14.4	0.34	1.93	2.9	51.7
1945.....	17.1	14.8	0.25	2.28	Nil	55
1946 .....	18.1	13.2	0.11	2.34	Nil	43
1947 .....	20.9	14.6	0.29	2.70	Nil	34

The causes of death are as follows :—

Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2
Whooping Cough	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3
Influenza	1
Infantile Encephalitis	1
Cancer	74
Diabetes	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage	31
Heart Disease	145
Other Circulatory Diseases	13
Bronchitis	35
Pneumonia	12
Other Respiratory Diseases	6
Peptic Ulcer	3
Diarrhoea	1
Appendicitis	1
Other Digestive Diseases	3
Nephritis	12
Premature Birth	3
Other Infant Deaths	8
Suicide	5
Accidents	3
Other Violent Causes	7
All Other Causes	19
	<hr/>
	401
	<hr/>

## B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

### (1) Laboratory Facilities.

No change has taken place in the arrangements for the examination of clinical materials, milk, etc.

The number of specimens examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, and the results, are as follows :—

	Number. Positive Negative.		
Swabs from suspected Diphtheria cases			
and contacts .. .. .	30	—	30
Milk for presence of Tuberculosis .. ..	10	—	10
Other Specimens .. .. .	10	3	7

In addition 10 samples of milk were tested (Methylene Blue test), and two were found to be not satisfactory.

## (2) Nursing in the Home.

(i) The Radcliffe and District Sick Nursing Association provides trained nursing in the home. Three Queen's Nurses, engaged by the Association, attended 608 patients and paid 6,226 visits.

(ii) The Ainsworth and Harwood District Nursing Association maintains a Queen's Nurse for the northern portion of the district, and, in addition to ordinary nursing, she attends midwifery cases in this area.

In 1947 the nurse paid 1,649 visits and nursed 80 patients: 35 medical, 38 surgical, and 7 midwifery.

Both associations are carried on by voluntary subscriptions.

## (3) Clinics.

The following table shows the amount of work carried on at the Welfare Centres:—

	New Cases		Total Attendances			Average Attendance per Session
	Children	Expectant Mothers	Under 12 Months	Over 12 Months	Expectant Mothers	
Close Park..	325	270	3639	771	1004	45.9
Ainsworth ..	40	3	593	286	15	33.0

The clinics are well attended, and at both Close Park and Ainsworth the ladies of the Voluntary Committees continue the good work and assist with the social side of the centres.

I take this opportunity of again thanking them, and especially the Hon. Secretaries, Mrs. Makin and Miss Walker, for their help and co-operation.

## (4) Midwifery, Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

The number of births (574) is the highest recorded for many years in Radcliffe. Of these, 213 took place in their own homes, 206 in the Bealey Maternity Home, and the remainder in hospitals outside the town.

After July, 1948, the Bealey Home will no longer come under the jurisdiction of the Borough of Radcliffe, but will be one of the hospitals administered by the Regional Hospital Board.

The Home was opened in 1926, and up to July 5th, 1948, 4,001 patients had been admitted. It has been a boon to countless mothers, and I hope that it will still be available as before for the mothers of Radcliffe.

The Home has always had the support and encouragement of the Local Authority and other bodies and individuals in the town, and I am sure there will still be opportunities for the Local Authority and the people of Radcliffe to assist and take an interest in its future progress.

There was a shortage of trained staff, especially during the holiday periods, but on the whole the difficulties were less acute than in the previous two years. Thanks to the untiring efforts of the matron and nurses, the work was carried on smoothly and efficiently, and during the year 216 patients were admitted.

The arrangements with regard to the after-care of premature babies have been continued. Thirty of the births occurring during the year were premature: 5 were born at home, 9 in the Bealey Home, and 16 in hospitals outside the town. Seven died before reaching the age of 4 weeks—2 of the domiciliary births, 2 of those born in the Bealey Home, and 3 who were born in hospitals in other towns.

The arrangements for the care and supervision of illegitimate children, described in last year's report, were continued. There is close liason between the moral welfare worker of the Manchester Diocesan Council and the staff of the Health Department.

Twenty-six of the births notified were illegitimate, compared with 37 in 1946 and 2 in 1939.

During the year 34 new patients were treated at the dental clinic for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. The total attendances were 137.

Consideration was again given to the question of providing a municipal day nursery for mothers engaged in industry, and though negotiations have taken place, it was not possible to come to an arrangement for the use of a centrally situated building which could be adapted and made suitable for this purpose.

One local firm has taken steps to establish a nursery for the convenience of their own workers, and it is expected that this will soon be completed and ready to function.

At the end of the year there were 96 registered daily guardians caring for children of mothers engaged in industry, and to whom payment was made by the Local Authority.

**(5) Health Visitors.**

The number of home visits paid by the Health Visitors was as follows:—

First visits to infants ... ..	525
Total visits to infants under 12 months ...	907
Total visits to infants over 12 months ...	627
Ante-natal—first visits ... ..	14
Ante-natal—total visits ... ..	29
Other visits ... ..	150

Health visiting and other duties were continued on similar lines as in previous years.

**(6) Blood Transfusion.**

Blood transfusion sessions are held at the School Clinic twice yearly, and 60 to 70 donors attend each time. Very few names have been added to our rota of donors since the end of the war, and we still have to call on middle-aged and elderly volunteers, though there must be hundreds of young and fit adults who are unwilling to make a small sacrifice, and inconvenience themselves for two or three hours once a year, to render service in this very urgent and worthy cause.

**(7) Blindness.**

I examined 16 local applicants for pensions under the Blind Persons Acts during the year, at the request of the County Medical Officer of Health.

13 were blind and 3 not blind.

**C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**

**Water Supply.**

The water supply for the greater part of the area is under the control of the Irwell Valley Water Board, and is derived mainly from moorland gathering grounds and partly from deep wells. The gathering area is well protected, and the possibilities of contamination are small.

The result of frequent bacteriological and chemical examinations show that with the exception of certain plumbo-solvent waters the results were satisfactory. It is anticipated that, with the bringing into use of the liming plants now being installed, the acidity of these waters will be neutralised, and as the Board insist on tin lined pipes for domestic fittings, there is little real danger from plumbo-solvent action.

The Ainsworth district is supplied by the Bolton Corporation from dingle slow sand filters, and the results of full chemical analyses made monthly and bacteriological weekly examinations by the Bolton Borough Analyst, showed the water to be generally of excellent quality, B. Coli being absent in 100 mls.

From tests made by the analyst weekly and by the department daily, it was found that the water had no liability to plumbo-solvent action.



## REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

The following tabular summary of the work of the Sanitary Department has been prepared by the Sanitary Inspector in accordance with Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926:—

(a) Number of inspections made during the year:—

Inspection of houses, etc., including re-inspections	1516
Number of cases of infectious diseases reported upon	47
Number of houses disinfected ... ..	43
Number of drains tested (by smoke) ... ..	10
Number of samples of milk obtained for bacteriological examinations ... ..	10

(b) Number of Notices served:—

(1) Informal Notices ... ..	373
(2) Statutory Notices ... ..	32

(c) Compliance with Statutory Notices:—

All the Statutory Notices were complied with.

14 houses were found to be infested with bugs, and were suitably dealt with.

The preparations used were Zaldecide, Vermicine, Furmex, and D.D.T. All the work was carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

The following table shows the closet and ashpit accommodation at the end of 1920, also at the end of each of the past five years, and demonstrates the conversions and additions made since the scheme came into operation in October, 1921.

There is little change in these figures, as very few conversions have been carried out since 1939.

Financial assistance has been given for the conversion of privies to fresh water closets since 1921, and a corresponding grant was sanctioned in May, 1938, for the conversion of waste water closets. All the privies and pail closets that were within access to sewers and the main water supply had been dealt with before the outbreak of war, and steady progress was being made with the waste water closets when war brought this work to a standstill.

	*1920	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Privies .....	1883	180	180	180	180	180	180
Pail Closets .....	260	241	241	241	241	236	236
Fresh Water Closets .....	2635	8355	8357	8359	8359	8448	8538
Waste Water Closets .....	1642	1170	1168	1166	1166	1146	1115
Wet Ashpits .....	1011	122	122	122	122	122	122
Dry Ashpits .....	909	294	294	294	294	292	292
Ashbins .....	1849	8291	8291	8291	8291	8357	8416

\* The figures for 1920 do not include the districts of Outwood and Ainsworth, which were added to the Borough in 1933.

## HOUSING.

### Statistics.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

- (i) By the Local Authority ... .. 28
- (ii) By other Local Authorities ... .. —
- (iii) By other bodies and persons ... .. 31

#### 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

- (i) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... .. 421
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 590
- (ii) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 ... .. 6
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....8
- (iii) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... .. 4
- (iv) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... .. 373

#### 2. Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local Authority or their Officers ... .. 258

#### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :



- (i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs —
- (ii) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
  - (a) By owners ... .. —
  - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners —

The housing situation is still acute, and unless the rate of building new houses is greatly accelerated within the next few years, great hardship will be experienced. Though the rate of repairs to existing houses has slowly increased, the condition of sub-standard houses is rapidly deteriorating, and the time is not far distant when many of these houses will have to be demolished.

### FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.)

PREMISES.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	24	12	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) to which Section 7 applies :—				
(a) Subject to the Local Authorities (Transfer of Enforcement) Order, 1938	1	—	—	—
(b) Others	187	89	—	—
(iii) Other Premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	1	—	—
TOTAL	213	102	—	—

## 2.—Cases in which Defects were found :

PARTICULARS.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Re-medied.	Referred To H.M. In-spector.	By H.M. In-spector.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—					
(a) Unsufficient (S.7.)	10	9	—	6	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	20	20	—	13	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home-work)	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>—</b>

**Outworkers.****Section 110.**

Number of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110  
 (1) (c) ... .. 2

Nature of work carried out by out-workers—Making of Wearing Apparel.

Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council ... —

Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists ... .. —

**Section 111.**

Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises ... .. —

Notices served ... .. —

Prosecutions ... .. —

**Inspection and Supervision of Food.**

The war-time measure of centralised killing has resulted in the cessation of the use of the local slaughter-houses, all the meat coming from Bury. There is, however, constant supervision over milk, meat, and other foods, and generally speaking, these are satisfactory.

The following table shows the amount of food examined and dealt with under the Ministry of Food's Salvage Scheme:—

Tins of food ... ..	3335
Bulk food ... ..	205 lbs.

### Rodent Control.

The rodent operative has been fully engaged during the year, and much good work has been done.

The following is a summary of the work carried out:—

Visits made to premises ... ..	390
Pre-bait laid ... ..	1624 oz.
Poison bait laid ... ..	1094 oz.
Poison bait taken ... ..	392 oz.

This gives an approximate kill of 861 rats and 362 mice.

In addition to this the whole of the sewers were treated twice, 679 manholes being examined each time.

Pre-bait laid ... ..	3440 oz.
Poison bait laid ... ..	1554 oz.
Poison bait taken ... ..	726 oz.

This gives a kill of approximately 1,814 rats.

The Ministry of Food have insisted that the time of the operative and the cost of the bait be charged to the owner or occupier of the infested premises, but this will be changed on 1st April, 1948, when free service will be given to private dwellings.

When this is considered against the cost of damage done by the rodents, and especially under present conditions of food scarcity, the cost becomes negligible. Owners and occupiers of premises would be well advised to take advantage of this excellent service.

### Disinfection.

The number of houses disinfected is given in a previous table.

The Steam Disinfector at the Sewage Works has been of great advantage, and the following articles were treated:—

Beds or mattresses ... ..	11
Pillows ... ..	15
Blankets and sheets ... ..	3
Furniture ... ..	30
Miscellaneous articles ... ..	9

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68

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#### D.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Acute Poliomyelitis was widespread all over the country in the latter half of the year, and though we had no higher incidence than most areas, and a smaller proportion of cases than many neighbouring towns, the outbreak did cause, for a time, anxiety and some uneasiness.

Though the number of persons affected, compared with notifications of infectious diseases generally, was very small, the gravity of the disease and the high percentage of patients left with severe crippling disabilities, make it one of the most distressing and dreaded of the notifiable diseases.

The first case was notified on September 15th, and from then till April 12th, 1948, 7 cases in which the diagnosis was definitely confirmed, occurred.

All the notified cases and a number of suspects, who proved later not to be Poliomyelitis, were removed to Florence Nightingale Hospital, and five were later transferred to special hospitals for electrical and other forms of treatment. One patient died, and in four others the residual paralysis was of a severe nature.

No evidence was found of the source of infection, and there was no history of direct contact, likely to cause infection, between any of the confirmed cases.

It is probable that one or two mild cases, especially during the early period of the epidemic, were not reported, but there was nothing to show that these may have been responsible for spreading infection.

The usual precautions were taken, and ample facilities for treatment, both during the acute stage and later, were available.

Only 4 cases of diphtheria were notified. During the year 271 pre-school and 53 school children completed the course for immunisation against diphtheria, and at the end of December 27.13% of the pre-school and 76.56% of school children had been immunised.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified in 1947 and for the preceding four years :—

Disease	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Scarlet Fever	171	174	73	28	17
Diphtheria	11	10	20	8	4
Typhoid Group	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	41	47	374	36	293
Whooping Cough	100	75	65	50	61
Pneumonia	49	36	49	31	19
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	5	3	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	3	3	3
Erysipelas	10	11	11	6	4
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18	19	17	5	9
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	8	6	10	7

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES ACCORDING TO WARDS.

Disease	Ainsworth	Black Lane	Radcliffe Bridge	Radcliffe Hall	Stand Lane	Total
Scarlet Fever	7	—	3	3	4	17
Diphtheria	3	—	—	—	1	4
Measles	40	64	37	52	100	293
Whooping Cough	17	9	13	2	20	61
Pneumonia	—	4	5	4	6	19
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	1	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	1	1	—	3
Erysipelas	—	—	—	3	1	4
Poliomyelitis	—	—	2	—	3	5
Dysentery	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	1	—	—	—	1
	67	79	63	66	136	411

#### Tuberculosis.

The diagnosis, treatment and supervision of tuberculous cases is undertaken by the Tuberculosis Committee of the Lancashire County Council, which controls various specialised sanatoria and hospitals to which patients are sent.

There is a County Branch Dispensary at 41 Derbyshire Street, Radcliffe, which is open on Wednesdays at 2-0 p.m., and the third Wednesday evening in each month at 6-30 p.m., and to which suspected cases of tuberculosis may be referred by General Practitioners.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years.								
0-1 .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-5 .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
5-10 .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
10-15 .....	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
15-20 .....	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..
20-25 .....	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
25-35 .....	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
35-45 .....	1		..	..	2	..	..	..
45-55 .....	1		..	..	1	..	..	..
55-65 .....	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
65 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	5	5	2	5	3	1	2
	9		7		8		3	
	16				11			













